



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14

The announcement of the death in Atlanta of United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, was read with regret today. Seemingly he has died at an inopportune time for the party he has so faithfully represented in the upper house of Congress, as he would have been afforded an opportunity during the coming winter of aiding in undoing some of the rash legislation of the last session. He will be sorely missed in the Senate and his death, while seriously felt in Georgia, will be regretted by democrats throughout the country. Senator Clay was of the old school of southern representatives. He had served in the Senate continuously for 14 years. Strongly partisan though he was, Senator Clay never allowed a temptation to make party capital influence his action as a committee member or senator. Frequently, indeed, he was called upon by the executive departments to put through measures necessary to the conduct of business, and in such cases he always assented if the proposition appealed to him as in the public interests.

What some republicans regard as a first break in the solid south was the election of Hooper as governor of Tennessee on a fusion republican ticket. These republicans are biased in their views. The election in Tennessee was a rebuke to Gov. Patterson who had set aside the rulings of the court and granted pardons ad libitum. His pardons of those who had killed Senator Carmack was a travesty on justice and he soon thereafter ascertained the sense of the people concerning this matter.

The agreement reached in the express strike in New York is an agreement that should have been reached without a strike. The men go back to work on the same schedule of hours and wages that prevailed before, and committees of employers and employees are to consider together the question at issue and strive to reach an understanding regarding a new schedule of hours and wages to go into effect on December 1. That is precisely what ought to have been done in the first place. As it is, both the men and the companies have lost much money; business has been greatly interfered with and nobody has been benefited.

The friends of Mr. Roosevelt point out the strong tide of anti-tariff and anti-administration sentiment which had set in before the African hunter returned and which went under the name of the insurgent movement. They say he stemmed the tide and saved his party from a worse defeat. Nonsense; such explanations are ridiculous.

An official report of the French government shows that births in France during the first half of 1910 exceeded deaths by 21,189. During the entire year of 1909 the number of deaths exceeded the births by 28,203.

The headline "Another Football Victim," appears almost daily in the newspapers now; still no efforts are being made to discontinue the game. When young men engage in such sports that they have to be encased in armor it is time for the authorities to step in and interfere.

Senator Clay's Successor.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12.—It is believed here today that Governor Brown will appoint former Governor Terrell to act as United States Senator in the place of the late Senator Clay, until next June when the legislature meets to elect a successor. Clay's term does not end until 1915. There is a strong probability that Hoke Smith, governor-elect, will be named by the legislature, in which event John M. Slaton, president of the State Senate, will succeed to the governorship.

Sentinel's Funeral Services.
The funeral services will be held Wednesday night at the Methodist Church, in Marietta, Ga.

The Schenk Case.
Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Private detectives today are investigating the report that a well known insurance man of Pittsburg was implicated in the alleged attempt on the life of John O. Schenk, the millionaire pork packer. According to the allegations of the police this man conceived the plot to cause Schenk's death by slow poisoning. While the detectives trail this man, Prosecutor Handlan will complete his arrangements for the preliminary hearing in Mrs. Schenk's case. It was reported today that there would be no further arrests in the case until after the hearing.

As he was in the middle of his Sunday sermon last evening, the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand O. Zesch, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, New York, suddenly reeled in his pulpit and collapsed in a chair on the platform. When members of the congregation reached his side he was unconscious and died a few minutes later in the vestry room.

FROM WASHINGTON

A mobile "first" army for national defense of 400,000 men, to consist of one fourth regulars, one fourth of a national reserve to be created, and two fourths state militia is the scheme discussed by Colonel E. M. Weaver, chief of the division of militia affairs, in his annual report to the chief of staff made public today. The national reserve contemplated by Colonel Weaver is to be constituted of men honorably discharged from the regular army and from the state militia organization. The men, he proposes, are to receive a nominal salary from the federal government all the year round and the same pay as men of their relative rank in the regular army during the time when they are called upon for service in field maneuvers. Fifteen days is the time set by him as necessary to keep this reserve up to a creditable efficiency in field work.

A decree has been issued by General Estrada, calling for a legation of deputies for the constituent assembly on November 27 and 28 to elect a president and adopt a constitution. Reports from Consul Moffat, at Bluefield, Nicaragua, received at the State Department today, state that the general situation there is tranquil and that the monetary exchange is gradually declining. Thomas D. Wood, American minister to Panama, who is on his way to that city, is reported to have been in the city of Panama but the State Department has not made public the result of his work with the Estrada government.

Senor de la Barra, Mexican ambassador to the United States, told a representative of the United Press today that Mexico was satisfied with the apparent good faith of Texas in its proposal to present the slayers of Rodriguez. He stated, however, that only the prosecution of the offenders would satisfy Mexico and that a simple cash indemnity from the State Department which is the only reparation that the federal government can make would probably be rejected by Mexico. It is probable that Mexico's desire to avoid financial reparation is due to the fact that Mexico itself would probably be obliged to pay as large or larger indemnity for its insult to American interests.

General Wood, chief of staff of the army, will say in his annual report that the United States is not prepared to repel an attempted invasion of the Pacific coast. The report will set forth that the dissection of the army into small military units necessary to garrison scores of so-called "political posts" throughout the country, has denied both officers and men adequate military training. Recommendations will be made for the entire reorganization of the army; the abandonment of all unnecessary posts; the increasing of the infantry line by 25 regiments and the field artillery by seven regiments and the concentration of troops in large garrisons on the two ocean frontiers. A startling feature of the report will be a statement that the present cost of defense can all be taken readily by land attack.

The State Department today confirmed the report that General Valladares of Amalapa telegraphed the president of Honduras offering to surrender the port of Amalapa and appealed to Commander Anderson of the U. S. S. Yorktown, for protection. Sailors from the American gunboat are guarding Valladares in his home. All of the arms upon the island are being guarded by sailors from the German gunboat Bremen. Commander Anderson reported that there was no disturbance on the island.

Southern bankers returning from the meeting of the Academy of Political Science at New York, visited treasury officials today. They said that the opinion of many of those at the meeting was that Senator Aldrich had determined to attempt the passage of a financial reform measure at the coming session of Congress. They also had the impression that the bill would include a central bank feature. A number of the members of the academy are said to have advised the senator not to bring up the subject this winter, but that Aldrich was disposed to believe that it would be possible to get a bill through Congress.

Reports on the application for a pardon for John R. Walsh, the C. I. C. agent, serving a term at Leavenworth prison, were received at the Department of Justice today from Judge Anderson and District Attorney Sims. The contents of the report were not made public. Additional information will have to be obtained before the case can be submitted to the attorney general and the president.

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission said today regarding criticism at a Bowery Mission Meeting in New York, of the practice of railroads in carrying foreign immigrants at a lower rate than they charge American citizens, that no complaint of that sort had ever been made to the commission. He said he thought that Americans would not care to accept the accommodation afforded the immigrant for the sake of traveling at the lower rate. The foreign rate is based on old cars and their accommodations as well as the fare charges are of the third-class rate.

The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on November 10.

Robert E. Peary, went back to "work" today. After wrestling with the frozen north for many years and telling people how he wrestled for many months, he has returned to Washington to take up the humdrum duties of an advisor to the Department of Justice on subjects which have nothing whatever to do with the north pole.

Colder weather is predicted today by the weather bureau officials for the Atlantic States. A disturbance now located in the Mississippi Valley is moving eastward and will probably cause rain or snow here within the next 24 hours. There will be a slight drop in the Southern Atlantic States where high temperature now prevails.

When the action of Attorney General Wickens, the Supreme Court today reassigned the four cases now before it involving the question of the constitutionality of the employers liability law. They were set for hearing on January 16, when it is expected, there will be a full bench.

The Crippen Case.

London, Nov. 14.—"A victim of legal bungling," or, worse still, "a legal sacrifice," is the epithet that might properly be placed on the tomb of Dr. H. H. Crippen, when he is hanged on November 23 for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, is the opinion of the big majority of English lawyers. Nearly every one who followed the famous murder case is convinced today that somewhere along the line of the defense a great scandal is concealed.

People everywhere are asking: "Was Crippen sacrificed that Ethel Clare Levee might go free?" Crippen was brought to England from Canada; eminent English lawyers who will bet on anything; were willing to wager 5 to 1 that he would be acquitted. Crippen was found guilty in less than half an hour. It is hard to find a parallel for such a startling reversal and there was no development during the trial, according to legal experts, that adequately explains it.

Solicitor Newton sent Barrister Tobin into court with a case but half prepared and the latter had but half mastered even the slovenly case presented to him when the trial opened.

When the trial opened, Miss Leneve, Crippen's typist, was called immediately following the conviction of Crippen, Newton, still in charge, employed F. E. Smith, one of the ablest practitioners at the English bar. Smith got Miss Leneve off with scarcely an effort.

What the public wants to know is why Newton engaged an untried barrister for Crippen, charged with murder, and the best counsel that could be obtained for Miss Leneve, charged with the less serious offense of being an accessory after the fact.

Newton prepared Miss Leneve's case for Smith just as he had Crippen's case for Tobin. And the first thing that Smith did on the strength of the case Newton furnished him was to refer to Crippen, in the plainest of terms, as a "murderer beyond the shadow of question."

Making all due allowances for the fact that Newton probably thought he had done all he could for Crippen and might as well admit that he was a murderer, if by so doing he could benefit Miss Leneve, British lawyers say he acted peculiarly. Dr. Crippen's appeal was still pending and it was not certain but his own solicitor might be prejudicing his case.

When the court of criminal appeal sat to decide on a date for hearing Crippen's appeal, Barrister Huntley Jenkins, Crippen's junior counsel, asked for all the time the bench could allow him to prepare his case because his senior, Tobin, "had unexpectedly withdrawn from the case." The court was startled by this information. "For a barrister to withdraw from a murder case," said Justice Darling, who was presiding, "after his client had been convicted and has an appeal still pending is most unusual. I don't understand it." And the very next day the London Afternoon Times announced that Tobin was not only going to argue the Crippen appeal but that he had never withdrawn from the case at all.

What all this tangle meant, no one has yet been able to learn, but it is considered significant in connection with the other peculiar features of the case. One thing is clear there was trouble of some sort among Crippen's defenders and that it proved most damaging to the unfortunate little doctor's interest.

The Asbury Park Murder.
Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 14.—Thomas Williams, a negro, known by his associates as "Black Diamond," was arraigned for examination in the police court here today on the charge of murdering and killing Marie Smith, the nine-year-old school girl who had been missing since last Wednesday morning and whose mutilated body was found in a clump of bushes in the Manassee Woods yesterday.

Peter Smith, father of the girl, was not permitted to enter the court room. He has vowed vengeance against the murderer of his daughter, and the police were fearful that in his overworked and distraught state, he might attack Williams.

The result of the autopsy showed that the child's skull had been split open with a heavy instrument, presumably an axe, her face had been terribly bitten and scratched by her assailant, and that she had been choked to death with the bright blue ribbon with which her hair had been bound. She had also been maltreated.

Wednesday night, twelve hours after the child disappeared, the patch of woods in which the body was found was set on fire, supposedly by the murderer. The village fire department, however, checked the blaze before it spread far, and the flames did not get anywhere near where the body was found.

Taft at Canal Zone.
Colon Canal Zone, Nov. 14.—President Taft arrived here today on the cruiser Tennessee, which was conveyed by the cruiser Montana. The president had two trunks filled with data for his annual message to Congress, upon which he worked all the way here. The presidential party was given twenty-one guns and a royal welcome.

When the presidential party landed they passed through a battalion of marines, drawn up with arms at present, to a waiting automobile, in which they were whisked off to Col. Goethals' office.

After luncheon, a special train was boarded which conveyed the president and his party to Culebra, the first place to be inspected.

The president this afternoon heard reports from the chiefs of the various divisions to the progress of the work on the big ditch. He expects to leave Thursday night, stopping over at Guantanamo, to inspect the site of the great naval station there. Wednesday night, President Taft will dine with the President of the Panama Republic.

Investigating Alleged Poisoning.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12.—The state authorities today began an investigation of the mysterious poisoning of William Sprayberry and his wife, Mabeth Sprayberry. Both are dead at their home about eight miles from this city.

Sprayberry was an aged and wealthy farmer. His estate is much involved and there has been much bickering among relatives regarding their prospects. The stomachs of the poison victims were examined by a chemist today. So far no arrest has been made.

Prince Bonaparte and Princess Clementine.

Turin, Italy, Nov. 14.—Strange as it may seem, the wedding today of Prince Victor Jerome Frederic Bonaparte, the French pretender and Princess Clementine, daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, and cousin of King Albert, was the result of a romance of true love. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the royal castle of Moncalieri, and was as unostentatious as possible, the bride being in mourning for her father. The religious ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Biella, and the civil ceremony by the Mayor of Moncalieri. Prince Victor is 48, while his bride is ten years his junior. They met when the prince was visiting in Brussels several years ago and fell in love at first sight, but King Leopold promptly vetoed the suggestion of a marriage, preferring that his daughter should marry a real king instead of a mere pretender.

For another thing, he did not care for diplomatic troubles with France, by having a pretender son-in-law plotting against France on Belgian soil. Princess Clementine bowed to her will. She did make it plain to her father that she would marry no prince of his selection. She settled down to wait. A decade passed and Leopold died. Albert, his nephew, who succeeded him, was naturally averse to having any unmarried aunts around, and the first thing he did was to let the prince and princess know that if they still desired to marry, he would sanction the match.

The only stipulation Albert made was that Bonaparte must not compromise Belgium in any of his future "pretensions," wrote to any of his French supporters from Belgium, or receive any deputation within the limits of that country. Bonaparte readily assented.

The prince is the head of the Napoleonic branch of the Bonaparte family, being the grandson of the great Napoleon's brother Jerome.

Tolstoi's Movements.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—Messages received today from Koydel indicate that Count Leo Tolstoi, who probably removed shortly to Canada to join the Dukhobors, the religious fanatics, unless the poignant grief of his wife induces him to return home.

Tolstoi has found a temporary refuge in the convent at Koydel, where his favorite sister Maria has been a nun for a number of years. His daughter Alexandra and his women typist have joined him there.

The convent where Tolstoi has taken refuge is one of the severest in the world. The 500 nuns do all the work, till the land, building houses, shoeing horses and attending to the flocks. If Tolstoi decides to carry out his determination to join the Dukhobors in Canada, it is probable that the government will interfere no objection. Tolstoi's writings have made him feared by the authorities, but he was too powerful to be exiled.

Strike Ends.
New York, Nov. 14.—All of the striking express drivers and helpers were at work today. For the most part they displayed proudly on their caps union buttons. The report that no men wearing the buttons would be re-employed had stirred up a "tempest in a teapot," and extra police were on hand to preserve order should the strike be renewed. The report proved a fabrication. The companies held to their promise and did not discriminate against any of the former employees.

The congestion in all of the depots about the city is very great, and ten days will be required to clear it.

The strike breakers are being paid off and furnished transportation to their homes.

Bloodshed in Nicaragua.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—A special despatch from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, says that many persons have been killed or wounded at Leon, following the breaking up of a political meeting by the authorities. According to the report a local meeting had been called and the authorities ordered the people to disperse. When they refused, the soldiers fired on them with machine guns. Further trouble is feared.

Moving Overlooked.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 14.—The Missouri Supreme court today upheld the "long and short haul" statute in overruling a motion for a rehearing in the suit against the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The ruling disposes of the case and sustains the clause of the railroad rate law which prohibits railroads from charging more for the shipment of freight for a short distance than it does for a longer distance. The railroad may appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

American Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., November 14.—Both Gompers and Berger at the convention of the American Federation of Labor today refused to discuss the question of extending the political activity of the federation. Before the last presidential election the federation was so far as to endorse the democratic platform and to refuse its endorsement to the republican platform. If successful in getting the convention to adopt his socialist doctrines, Berger will oppose Gompers for the presidency.

EVERYBODY IS CENTS RICHER.

If each person in the United States were to have his proportion of the money in circulation he would be 13 cents richer this month than he was last. The circulation per capita is now \$35.01, six cents better than at the same time last year. The amount of money in existence in this country is constantly on the increase, due largely to the production of gold, of which there is free and unlimited coinage. This year already shows an increase of more than \$55,000,000 over last, and of this more than \$41,000,000 was gold. Gold coin shows a decrease of more than \$3,000,000 for the year. It probably was consumed in the arts.

A tumor current in Wheeling, W. Va., is that a prominent Pittsburg insurance man is connected with the Schenk poison mystery, and that his arrest is likely to follow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It appears that the idea for another general parliament election in England is unpopular with the people and may react to the government's disadvantage. Both the English parties resist Irish domination of the situation.

Secretary Ballinger in his annual report, suggests that the Cunningham claims, which were largely responsible for the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, be submitted to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for adjudication.

General Jose Valadarez, who has been opposing the government at Anapim, was announced yesterday having sent a telegram to President Daza acknowledging defeat, and saying that he is ready to surrender the town.

The democratic side has lost three senators by death in the last few months—Daniel, of Virginia; McHenry, of Louisiana, and now Clay, of Georgia; while the republicans side has lost Dilliver, of Iowa. Thus death, as well as political fortune, is bringing about important changes in the Senate.

Police Chief W. C. Temple of Anadarko, Okla., was called to his door by an unidentified Mexican Saturday night and fatally shot. He died in 15 minutes. The shooting came about an hour after six shots were fired at a patrolman by some person who was not found. Three hundred men are scattered over the country searching for the assassin, and if he is found it is feared that a lynching will follow.

Catholics and socialists came into collision at Modena, Italy, yesterday. A serious fight ensued and police detachments had difficulty in restoring order. Several persons were badly injured. Catholic delegates who are holding their national congress at Modena, after adopting a resolution protesting against Mayor Nathan of Rome, for his recent letter to the mayor of Montreal, formed in procession in which several thousands joined. The paraders were attacked by bands of socialists crying "Viva Ferrer! viva Nathan!" The Catholics responded with cries of "Viva Italy! viva Bruchesi!" (the archbishop of Montreal).

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Six persons are dead and 28 injured, four of whom, it is thought, will die, as the result of a street car on the Kai-amazoo City lines of the Michigan United Railways Company being run down Saturday night by a fast west-bound express train on the Michigan Central Railroad. All of the dead and injured were passengers on the street car.

The train was running into Kalamazoo at a high rate of speed, it is said, and just as it rounded the curve where is located the east Main street crossing it crashed into the street car. Conductor Vern Van Horn, of the street car, was standing between the Michigan Central double tracks. He had signalled his car ahead. Van Horn claims he did not see the oncoming train or hear it until it was directly upon them. It was then too late to stop his car. The train hit the front end of the street car, tearing it into thousands of pieces. Mangled passengers, living and dead, were carried on the front of the engine for nearly a block before the train was brought to a stop.

The passengers who were caught in the car were burned and shocked from an electric current that was continually running through the metallic parts of the car until the trolley was removed.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.
Charging him with the wilful murder of Rudolph Munk, left halfback and captain of the West Virginia University football team, Coroner W. W. Rogers in Wheeling, W. Va., issued a warrant for Thomas McCoy, alias Gardner, left end of the Bethany College team. McCoy was to have been arrested today.

The warrant was issued because of the sworn statement made to Coroner Rogers by Homer N. Young, of Pittsburg, Pa., a former Michigan University player, who was the official scorer of the game. His statement is as follows: "Rudolph Munk was running down the field in advance of the man with the ball, West Virginia having the ball about 80 yards from the Bethany goal. He was not close to the ball. On this play he was met by a man said to be Gardner, as his name was given to me by Townsend, the coach for the Bethany team. On this particular play this man Gardner ran towards Munk while both were running down the field. About the time they got 10 yards beyond the scrimmage line, Gardner, to the best of my recollection struck Munk on the back of his head with his (Gardner's) fist. Munk fell and Gardner practically fell over him. Gardner got on his feet, for an instant, and started to walk off. I saw Munk's fist put him out the field. For this foul I put him out the field. He made no reply and of the game. Munk was unconscious. Evidently to me the blow which felled Munk was intentional."

BUTTON WEARERS TO BE TURNED DOWN.
The men who have been on a strike against the express companies in New York and in Jersey City were much excited last night by a rumor that came from Jersey City to the effect that if the strikers wore union buttons when they returned to work today they would not be reinstated. The strikers who heard the rumor said that if the companies had issued any such order the strike would be resumed.

Chief of Police Monahan asked Frank H. Platt, of the United States Express Company, whether wearers of the union buttons would be refused the job when they turned up today looking for their old jobs. Mr. Platt said that the report was true, and that all the express companies had acquiesced in it. They had had a meeting yesterday afternoon, he said, and had there come to an agreement that while no union man would be discriminated against, nevertheless men wearing buttons would be turned down.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by W. F. Creighton and Richard Gibson.

DEATH OF SENATOR CLAY.

United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, died of heart disease at the Robertson Sanatorium at Atlanta, yesterday after an extended illness. His death was as peaceful as it was sudden. He was talking to his son Herbert, when he suddenly ceased speaking and fell back dead.

According to the physicians, Senator Clay's death resulted from dilatation of the heart, superinduced by arterial sclerosis. The senator had been ill for nearly a year and went to the sanatorium on November 1 to take a rest cure. He appeared to be improving until Saturday, when he suffered a relapse, which his weakened condition was unable to withstand. The body was removed to the Clay home, at Marietta, where the funeral services will be held on Tuesday. Senator Clay, who was 57 years old, is survived by a widow, five sons and a daughter, besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clay, of Cobb county.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by W. F. Creighton and Richard Gibson.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Three railway bridges were burned by locomotive sparks near Staunton Friday night. A 300-foot bridge over the Baltimore & Ohio was totally destroyed and trains were delayed all day. Another Baltimore & Ohio bridge north of Staunton was burned, while one on the Chesapeake & Ohio road was burned and collapsed shortly after a train had passed.

A telegram received in Charlottesville Saturday announces the death in a Philadelphia hospital of Mr. Thomas R. Hill, a salesman, who made his home in Charlottesville. The remains will reach there tomorrow for interment. Mr. Hill was a son of the late Major T. H. Hill, of Culpeper, Va., and a nephew of Gen. A. P. Hill, the Confederate leader.

Miss Judith Griffith, aged 20 years, a strikingly handsome brunette and very popular, ended her life in a sensational manner in the waiting room of the Norfolk and Western passenger station in Roanoke yesterday evening by swallowing poison. She died almost instantly. Miss Griffith had been low spirited for sometime. She lived with her parents in the southeastern section of the city. The tragedy created intense excitement among scores of women who were in the station at the time.

Abram C. Eby, former mayor of Burkeville, who is under indictment for sending threatening letters to President Johnson of the Norfolk and Western railway, has been admitted to bail and released from Henrico county jail, where he was being held. The amount of Eby's bond was placed at \$1,000, and it was furnished by Dr. E. S. Rogers. Eby was immediately taken in charge by his friends and left for his home in Nottoway county, where he joined his wife and family.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE HIS DAUGHTER DANCED.

While Miss Louise Robinson, a pretty young woman, was dancing at her debutante ball, E. W. Robinson, her father, lay dead on the outskirts of Norfolk with a bullet through his brain.

Mr. Robinson disappeared from home Friday afternoon and his daughter made her debut Friday night. The father wandered to the outskirts of Norfolk and when he reached a secluded spot on Lambert's Point road he entered an old barn and fired a bullet through his brain.

Saturday two negro countrymen saw a man lying in the barn with his head under his hand. They thought it was only a tired wanderer asleep, and did not stop.

Yesterday another man saw the supposed sleeper, and the weather being very cold, he investigated. He found the man dead. Mr. Robinson's relatives instituted a search Friday night and continued it yesterday, but nothing was learned of him until a farmhand employed by R. J. Backus found the body in the barn.

The ball at which Miss Robinson made her debut was one of the most elaborate affairs Norfolk has seen in many years.

Mr. Robinson is supposed to have become despondent because of ill health. He suffered from kidney trouble. He was ticket agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Newport News for 20 years and was 58 years old.

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Will Surrender Himself.
Canton, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Thomas McCoy, accused of causing the death of Rudolph Munk, in a football game in Wheeling, left Canton today for Bethany, W. Va. From there he will go to Wheeling to surrender himself to authorities who hold a warrant for his arrest. He was accompanied by his father, John McCoy and attorney Luther Day.

New York Stock Market.
New York, Nov. 15.—The market was strong at the opening and in nearly every stock traded in there were advances from a reaction to one point. After a minutes trading there was a slight recession.

Additional gains were made in the last half of the forenoon. At midday the entire list showed decided strength, with prices in the leading issues showing gains of from 1 to 2 points.

The main business block of Stuart burned out yesterday. The courthouse and the Baptist parsonage were also badly damaged.

Karl Langsta, formerly professor of music at Princeton and author of "Old Nassau," is dying at his home in Trenton, N. J., of paralysis. Professor Langsta is a native of Munich, Germany.

The Census Bureau this afternoon announced that the present population of Trenton, N. J., is 96,515. This is an increase of 25,505 or 32.1 percent, since 1900.

The big dry good establishments of Siegel, Cooper & Company, and Greenblatt & Company of New York have been consolidated. The new concern, which will operate all of the stores formerly run by the two firms, will hereafter be known as the Greenblatt-Siegel-Cooper Company. It will have a capital stock of \$6,000,000.

Wholesale Prices of Produce.
Flour, extra..... 4.50 a 5.00
Family..... 5.00 a 5.25
Fancy bran..... 5.25 a 5.50
Wheat, longberry..... 0.95 a 0.95
Milled..... 0.15 a 0.15
Pulver..... 0.15 a 0.15
Barley..... 0.50 a 0.50
Corn, white..... 0.65 a 0.70
Mixed..... 0.65 a 0.70
Yellow..... 0.65 a 0.70
Corn meal..... 0.70 a 0.75
Rye..... 0.65 a 0.70
Oats, mixed, new..... 0.40 a 0.45
White, new..... 0.50 a 0.55
Clover seed..... 0.50 a 0.50
Timothy..... 1.75 a 2.00
Hay..... 22.00 a 22.00
Hemp..... 22.00 a 22.00
Butter, Virginia, packed 15.00 a 20.00
Choice Virginia..... 20.00 a 25.00
Common to middling..... 14.00 a 18.00
Eggs..... 0.25 a 0.30

Methodist Conference.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette].
Richmond, Va., Nov. 14.—Dr. James Cannon, Jr., received a set-back in conference this morning when a substitute resolution introduced by him was adopted providing for a conference on the Randolph-Macon matter by a committee of eighteen, consisting of three members of the Baltimore conference, six members of the Virginia conference and nine members of the board of trustees of the college.

The introduction of this resolution was a tacit confession that the remaining six of the eight items of a series of resolutions offered on Saturday by Dr. Cannon were slated for defeat. The two passed Saturday were first mutilated and it is understood were not acceptable to Dr. Cannon as adopted.

The net result is that the status of the Randolph-Macon trouble remains unchanged and that the conference has taken no action whatever. The whole matter now goes over to the next conference when it will come up again.

The conference will hardly finish its labors before tomorrow night.

DEATH GEN. ROBERTSON.

Gen. Beverly Holcomb Robertson, died at his home in Washington Saturday.